H. D. Slater, Editor-in-Chief and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 14 years; G. A. Martin is News Editor.

EL PASO HERALD EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

Wed., February Twenty-Eighth, 1912.

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Superior exclusive features and complete news report by Associated Press Leased Wire and 200 Special Correspondents covering Arizona, New Mexico, west Texas, Mexico, Washington, D. C., and New York.

Published by Heraid News Co., Inc.; H. D. Slater (owner of 55 percent) Freeldent; J. C. Wilmarth (owner of 20 percent) Manager; the remaining 75 percent is owned among 13 stockholders who are as follows: H. L. Capell, H. B. Stevens, J. A. Smith, J. J. Mundy, Waters Davis, H. A. True, Mc-Glennon estate, W. F. Payne, R. C. Canb.; G. A. Martin, Fellx Martines, A. L. Sharpe, and John P. Hamsey.

Strengthening International Friendship

UT OF IT ALL will come a great revival of good feeling and good fellowship. Prevailing sentiment in El Paso and Juarez today, among all classes of both nationalities, is like that of two sworn friends who have got into a tight place together, have faced dire peril together, have stuck together in the face of imminent and common danger, and have come safely out into the sunshine. Such experiences weld friendships, sharpen the sympathies, promote better understanding.

Self control was the most potent element in averting a more serious crisis. Next to that, was the knowledge possessed equally by all concerned, that this time the army of the United States was under orders to protect life and property from wanton or careless aggression, and that the army meant business in case circumstances should require quick, positive, and determined action. It all went to promote, and to conserve, that mutual respect which is the first and most important element in true friendship, the essential basis of genuine regard, one for another.

Today we are better friends than ever, because we know each other better

It was a severe test of moral force and good faith, and the twin cities have passed through the trial with honor; the result makes for permanent peace and

All praise is due, and is most cheerfully accorded, to the invaders for the fine discipline and complete restraint they exercised. Not one single case of lawlessness, of looting or aggression, of violation of personal or property rights of foreigners or noncombatants, was reported, to mar the admirable record of brood order.

The episode must have impressed upon our Mexican neighbors most deeply the great fact that the United States has not the slightest desire in the world to interfere with Mexico's domestic affairs or take any part whatever in her political quarrels. El Paso's desire, and the duty and intention of the United States government, were and are limited to one thing only: the protection of life and property of foreigners. This being safeguarded by the Mexicans themselves through the intelligence and self restraint of both parties to Mexico's lamentable domestic dispute, the interest of Americans in the outcome of the affair was that of friendly spectators only, and, so far as Americans were concerned, the international boundary was respected as sacredly and as completely as if the two countries had been separated by an ocean 3000 miles wide.

The demonstration was most valuable as proving the absolute good faith of the declarations of the United States regarding neutrality.

If other bands of rebels and revolutionists in Mexico shall follow the precedent set by Gen. Salazar's men, and as scrupulously respect the rights of foreigners as did he and the men under his command, there will never be any occasion for the mediation of the United States or any other power, and Mexico will be left absolutely free to work out her own destiny.

Enforcing the "Neutral Strip"

VENTS of the last few days have completely and emphatically vindicated the El Paso Herald's interpretation of the obligations of neutrality, and The Herald's proposal last year (three weeks before the attack on Juarez by the Maderistas) that a "neutral strip" be proclaimed and enforced for the protection of El Pasoans. A determined policy controled the action of the Washington government this time; had the same determined policy been enforced last May, not only would the outrageous bembardment of El Paso (causing the loss of five lives and the wounding of 18 Americans in El Paso) have been avoided, but Mexico also might have been spared much sacrifice of life.

On April 18 last year, three weeks before the battle of Juares, The Herald printed an editorial entitled "A Five-Mile Neutral Strip." Discussing the episode at Douglas, Ariz., The Herald said in part:

This Hustrates the danger confronting the American border cities, and emphasizes the duty of the United States to take some action to protect the lives of its citizens engaged in peaceful pursuits upon their own premises. There is something wrong when Americans under their own home roofs must be subjected to the deadly rain of boilets from a foreign country with never a hand of government raised to protect them. To confess fallure to protect American citizens in their homes and piaces of business half a mile or more from the border is hardly creditable to the government at Washington.

A respect for neutrality that tolerates the killing and wounding of peaceable Americans women and children, on the American side of the boundary is coming dangerously near being ridiculous and contemptible. What has become of neutrality on the south side of the line? Is no respect for American territory and American citizens to be enforced among our neighbors? What are Americans in Texas and Arizona to do? Move? Abandon their homes and business.

businers."
"It is high time the Washington government were serving notice to both a des in this bitter conflict, to do their fighting south of a five-mile neutral strip or take the consequences of American policing. Builets respect distance, but no other guaranty of neutrality, and the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse are too slow. Let it be a matter of minutes to get a reply and a guaranty—not of days and weeks. To hesitate is not to show friendliness, but ignorance and induction. A friendly government cannot take offence at a reasonable and humans precaution such as here proposed. Neglect it, and much more serious consequences may ensue." more serious consequences may ensue.

That was written three weeks before the battle of Juarez. The American government waited a year, and then adopted exactly the policy outlined by the El Paso Herald on April 18, 1911.

It happened that on the very same day that the El Paso Herald published its editorial advocating the enforcing of a "neutral strip" (April 18, 1911) president Taft was telegraphing to governor Sloan of Arizona as follows:

"I cannot order the troops to cross the border, but I must ask you to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them, and thus avoid casualty. Injury to Americans on our side of the border can be avoided by a temporary inconvenience."

Commenting after the battle of Juarez on this extraordinary and indefensible policy, the El Paso Herald said editorially, in part:

"Outrageous as against citizens of our country, placing Americans in Mexico in danger of wanton insult, personal injury, or death, their property in danger of destruction; bringing humiliation to loyal citizens on this side of the line—the attitude of the American national administration with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico and along the border is shameful disgraceful to the last degree, and deserving of open and unreserved censure.

"If the military officers in charge of the border patrol had been left free, as they should have been, to deal with this question of vital and immediate importance to American life and American rights, when it arose, without foolish and disastrous interference from the Washington government, there would have been no interference with the rights of the meutrality laws, there would have been no interference with the rights of the Mexicans to kill each other, but neither would there have been this fearful tell of dead and wounded, this terrible degradation of our national prestige in Mexico, all due to the missaken policy of the Washington government, its flabbiness when the situation demanded the maximum firmness.

"In this discussion on our part, there is not one thought of antagonism directed against Mexico or the Mexicans. The people of El Faso and the people of Juarez will forever keep the peace. But this mistaken policy at Washington gives the lower classes in Mexico on excuse for mistreatment of Americans, desiruation of Americans property, and violation of Americans rights in the republic. Intelligent men in Mexico do not misconstrue American blunders or seek to take advantage of them. But it is a grossiy mistaken idea that the United States can gain friendship in Mexico or In any other country, especially in any latin-American country, by practicing a weak, flabby, inconclusive, and vacilating policy.

"Firmness in the right is the part of wisdom always, it is the part of peace

recitating policy.

Pirmness in the right is the part of wisdom always, it is the part of peace and friendship and respect always. First, be right—then, be firm. It is a principle that is unassalishle. In its relations of late years with Mexico, the United States has not always been right; but it has never been firm. As a result, American diplomacy is the aport of Mexican statesmen; American protestations of friendship, though really sincere, are treated with contemptuous cynicism; Americans life and property are rendered unsafe through the excesses of ignorant persons who consider themselves quite secure from punishment; and Americans are placed on the defensive, and forced to play the role of chronic spologists, which is never graceful or calculated to build up the only friendship that is worth while—the kind that is based on mutual respect.

The people of the loyal border cities, who obey the law, keep the peace, and live on terms of genuine friendship with their neighbors across the line, are not in the least disposed to conceal their disapprobation of a course that is impossible to justify and that is sure to bring evil in its train.

But following the vigorous protests of the El Pass Userid which were

But-following the vigorous protests of the El Paso Herald, which were quoted fully and with approval in congressman W. R. Smith's powerful and resultgetting speech on Mexican border claims in the house of representatives, and which were distributed throughout Washington and over the country, among members of the cabinet, senstors, congressmen, newspapers, the governor of Texas and other state afficials and public men where the information would do the most good—there exme a change over the spirit of the Washington government. The mistaken and dangerous policy of the president and the state department was completely and dangerous policy of the president and the state department was completely as a place. Willie—"I know, but that one slipped down whole when I wasn't looking."

Lan made enough to pay any mag of the president to pay any mag of the president and the state department was completely wasn't looking."

Lan made enough to pay any mag of the president and the state department of can't think of when you want it.

Now how was it that this great discovery made by Columbian was not rully appreciated until many years after his that one slipped down whole when I wasn't looking."

and diametrically reversed. The result of the change we have just seen for ourselves.

All the dispatches from Washington during the past week or ten days have brought out the exact nature of the policy adopted to guide the government through this great crisis which has just been successfully passed; the dispatches, quoting war department and cabinet officials, repeatedly used the term "neutral strip," and the Washington officials were careful to explain exactly the basis of this decision and to justify their determination to enforce a "neutral strip" between El Paso and Juarez for the protection of American lives and property on this side-exactly as outlined by the El Paso Herald a year ago.

In spite of all denials and statements to the contrary, the El Paso Herald has positive and personal knowledge of the fact that the United States forces on this border had orders, first, to give warning, but then, in case it was disregarded, to cross the river, enter Juarez, and take possession for the purpose of temperarily policing, and of protecting the lives of El Pasoans who might be placed under fire should a conflict of arms in Juarez result in shooting toward the American side. The Herald knows this is true, and vouches for the accuracy of the statement. The American forces were thus, in effect, ordered to enforce a "neutral strip," and the fact that they were not called upon to step one inch over the boundary line was due solely to the fact that there was no fighting in Juarez, and that, as both sides to Mexico's domestic conflict knew positively the nature of the orders under which the American forces were acting, neither party cared to assume the responsibility of any act which would bring about the armed mediation, for police purposes, of the United States.

The reasonable policy first outlined by the El Paso Herald a year ago, three weeks before the great battle of Juarez, and now on this occasion (a year later) embraced and successfully enforced by the United States government, has thus been fully vindicated, to the great gain, security, and welfare of all parties concerned on both sides of the international boundary.

Let us hope that this will constitute a permanent and accepted precedent for all time to come; let us hope that the occasion will never arise for its enforcement again; but let us hope that if such occasion should arise, the Washington government will be as wise and as forceful next time as it was this week when the peace of two cities, and perhaps of two republics, was placed in jeopardy by the imminence of battle close to the boundary line.

UNCLE Denatured Poem

HEAR the down-and-outers' symn, a wierd and sad refrain; they come to me to pull my limb, and do not come in vain. Some come with large hang-over jags and eyes that show despair; and while I've roubles in my rags, the "outs" will have a share. I do not care what use they make of kopecks I dispense; let them go in for pie or cake or jugs of old stone fence, I hate the man who cannot give unless he jaws a few, instructing "outers" how to live the life that's grand and true. The down-and-outers throng the ways, and

DOWN AND OUT

yearn for half a bone, and some have struck on evil days through no fault of their own; and some who plod the weary track were born and reared in sin; and some are there because they lack the things that make men win. And while the worlds through space careen, through all the coming years, the down-and-outers will be seen in this old vale of tears; they are a part of the parade, they figure in the game; so give the down-and-outers aid, and then forget the same.

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THE END OF DANCING

The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Marcel Prevost

HE old dancing master shook his head.

"Of course, of course," he said, "they will always want arms and legs to move rhythmically before the rhythmically before the ce, and composers will continue riting music for these movements, of you know very well, sir, that the oldering and the ballet do not hold believing and the ballet do not hold the position they did in former times. In those dayn the advent of a famous ballering to a city like Paris was an event at least as important as a visit of a foreign govereign. The ballering was the supreme incarnation of feminine grace and her smile was studied and initiated by the lips and eyes of thousands of other women. Her body showed the perfection of forms and attitudes. She was the embodiment of the most marvelous of all arts, the plastic art par excellence, an art worthy of Prometheus nimself.

"I am speaking seriously, sir. There

"I am speaking seriously, sir. There is no nobler art than the dance, because its material is the beauty of omen. There is no more stirring or uching art. The ballerina, accord-g to my idea, has something of the lestess about her. This is no paraax, because all religions have their cred dances. The ballerina showed a audience the example and the law a rational cult of feminine beauty. "It was only right that she should "it was only right that she should rank above the actress or the singer. She meant more. Her presence intoxicated the audience. All eyes longed to see her, all hearts beat for her only. The young student wrote his first love poems to her. The old diplomat deployed more skill to conquer her than he would use to disarm the mikado. Pinanciers became famous if the ballering favored them. And remember, sir, that most of these charming girls were chaste. They consented to adorn were chaste. They consented to adorn the life of some important or famous personage, but without sacrificing any of hor charms which were necessary for her art. For this art is the most exacting of all, and the dally practice of the planist is a more pleasure com-pared to the long hours of thresome symnastic exercise which a ballering must go through every day in order to keep her body supple.
"All these things made the ballerina

as the famous ballerinas used to be in olden times. Alas! Nowadays the actresses are the queens of the stage. Then come the singers, even if they even sing in the music halls. The ballerinas lag far behind. People have forgetten us."

The old dancing master was silent for several moments.

"To what do you ascribe this decadence of the ballet?" I asked.

"There are artistic reasons and political reasons. The dance is an art which thrives at the courts, if these courts are sufficiently ruled by etiquet. There are still many couris in Europe, but they are nearly all becoming too democratic, with the sole exception of those of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

"Thanks to their strict etiquet, the courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg have kept alive the cult of dancing. To see the real ballet you must go to one of these two cities, preferably Vienna. Then you will understand the ballet used to be. Both of these courts are truly aristoceratic. How can you expect our democratic is and other epoch making happenings of these courts are truly aristoceratic. How can you expect our democratic is international page in the foundations of the german empire were laid; the United States of America because courts are truly aristoceratic. Itsis, according to Mr. Cotsworth, of Yorke England. Mr. Cotsworth has you come that the new calledary that the new calledary. He suggests that this would always permit Christmas eve to fall on Monday. The suggests that that day could always permit Christmas eve to fall on Sunday, and that that day could always permit Christmas eve to fall on Sunday, and that that day could always permit Christmas eve to fall on Sunday, and that that day cou dence of the ballet?" I asked.

"There are artistic reasons and political reasons." he replied. "Yes, political reasons. The dance is an art which thrives at the courts, if these courts are sufficiently ruled by etiquet. There are still many courts in Europe, but they are nearly all becoming too democratic, with the sole exception of those of Vicenta and Francisco."

came an international power as a result of the events of that year. These and other epoch making happenings of 1816, according to Mr. Cotsworth, make it fitting that the centennial of that year should be the date when the new calendar should go into effect.

Another class of calendar revisers would go still farther. They would make the ordinary year consist of 284 days, made up of 13 months of four weeks each. They would add a week at the end of every fifth or sixth year, according to the number of common and leap years occurring within the cycle. This fifth or sixth year would consist of 371 days. Rev. L. J. Heatwood, of Virginia, proposes this method as a solution of the problem. It is a modification of the method proposed in 1946 by George M. Searle, in The Catholic World

He proposed that the year should consist of 384 days, with an intercalary week in every year divisble by five, with the omission of this week in midcentury years and once every 408 years in addition thereto. This would permit the equinox to vary three and one half days as at present. what the ballet used to be. Both of these courts are truly aristocratic. How can you expect our democratic crowds to understand the complicated rules of the ancient ballet? What they want is licentlous and indecent shows and dances. You only need to read the press notices which modern impresarios write to attract the crowd to their shows. They let no opportunity slip by to accentuate how risky their dances are, and in doing so they prove first that they know nothing about art and second that they are bad shepherds for their ballerinas. For all truly artistle dancing is chaste, sir, and herds for their ballerinas. For all truly artistic dancing is chaste, sir, and deprived of its chastiry, the dance loses all its noblity and beauty. It is not its purpose to make an exhibition of beautiful women in more or less risky poses. Its object is to add to the beauty of the music the expression of feminine grace. The most perfect instrument of beauty takes her part in the symphony, that is all.

"That is why the artists of old."

"All these things made the ballerina an exceptional, almost divine, and always adorable, being. Her name was often an Italian one, though sometimes for the most exquisite delight of the eyes, the homage of the crowd and the princes alike to womanly grace and beauty.

"This is what dance was in the past Today—alas, today even the most determined optimist will understand why he cannot help feeling anxious and discouraged.

"I do not say anything to detract from the merits of our present balle-

"I do not say anything to detract from the merits of our present ballerinas. If they are as great as those of the past, the case is even more serious, for there is no doubt that nobody cares much for them. Ask almost any well educated and cultured person if he knows the names of the famous muster, art, and often so indecent that the police have to interfere.

"But the day when the eld sarce-dotal costume of the ballerins is relegated to the museums, the end of the art of dancing itself has come."

Thus spoke sadly the old dancing muster,

Experience either calls a man down or shows him up. castles in the air.

It is quite possible to crack a joke without damaging it. It isn't always the forward child that mes out shead.

you," answered the young father, confidently; "he can say more things that It doesn't take a high flyer to build sound well and mean nothing at all than any kid I ever saw."-Cleveland Plain

"Fild that aviator friend of yours have a successful season?" "Very. He more than made enough to pay all his hes-pital expenses," Detroit Free Press.

Would Simplify Matters.

While it is apparent that as a proposition standling alone, a calendar different from that now in use would very much simplify the reckoning of time, on the other hand, there are those

this is a leap year and that the intercalary day will come on next Tauraday, makes the movement for the revision of the calendar of unusual interest at this time. It is generally agreed
by thinking men of all mationalities
that there is much room for improvement in our system of reckoning time
While the calendar reforms of Julius
Caesar and Pipe Gregory have served
their times well, it is believed in scientific circles that there is no ionger any
excuse for the continuation of the calendar as it exists today.

The one principal difficulty that has
been encountered throughout the centuries since Julius Caesar ient the force
of Rome to a revision of the system
of time reckoning, has been the fact
that this wilful old globe of ours refuses to make its journey around the
sun in an even number of days. If it
could be speeded up just a little bit
so that it could finish its journey in
exactly 284 days, the calendar makers
would have no problem at all, since
that would be exactly 82 weeks. Under
those circumstances any given date in
the year would always fall on the
same day of the week. This would
leave no occasion for adjustment
through the addition of leap years.
Again, if it could be made to quicken
its pace so as to complete its journey
around the sun five hours, 48 minutes
and 48 seconds sooner than it now
does, the entire problem of the leap
year might be eliminated.

Seeking a Substitute

Many methods of reckoning time
have been proposed as a substitute for
the year as the basic principle. Some
of them would record Christmas day
and February 25 as 'no day' or dies
non in the calendar. These two days
would not stand as days of the week
at all. This would in no way interfere with the Gregorian system of calculating leap year periods. It would
simply permit all days in the year to
fall on the same day of the week
at all. This would in no may have
and february 25 as 'no day' or dies
non in the calendar. These two days
would not stand as days of the week
at all. This would go farther than
the very much simplify the reckoning of time, on the other hand, there are those who urge that to use the proposed systems in which 13 months are provided and thus be forced to calculate the time elapsing between a given date under the existing system and one under the proposed system, would involve practically as much difficulty as is involved in the use of the present calendar. For instance, suppose a child should want to ascertain how much time had passed between the fifth of July, 1911, and the 17th of Soi, 1918, it will appear that he would be up against as great a difficulty as to count the number of days between the 5th of July, 1911, and the 20th of August 1918. The same difficulties that have prevented the general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures militate against the general adoption of the revision of the calendar.

THIRTEEN MONTHS OF FOUR WEEKS EACH

ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.— The prospective calendar re-

to be held at Geneva, Switzerland,

next summer, coupled with the fact that

this is a leap year and that the inter-

enlary day will come on next Toursday, makes the movement for the re-

vision of the civilized nations

MAY BE ADOPTED AS THE NEW CALENDAR

Calendar Revision Congress In Geneva Will Try to Make a New and Better

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

WORTH WORKING FOR. Soldiers' Home, Call, Feb. 25, 1912. Sditter El Paso Herald:

third and fourth quarters of \$2 days each. It is proposed so to revamp the number of days in each month that they shall each have \$50 days, except Marck. June, September and December. In this proposition for revision New Year's day as at present, and "Leap day" would occur, New Year's day as at present, and "Leap day" between the end of June and the beginning of July. This proposition for the simplification of the calendar was made in 1907, by Alexander Phillip of London.

Would Make Year 13 Months.
Still others would divide the year into 13 months, each month consisting of exactly four weeks. They would place the new month in midsummer and call it "Sol," in honor of the sun. They would make Christmas a "no day" in the calendar, and would dispose of February 28 in the game way, calling it "Leap day" or some similar term. This proposition has been championed for many years by M. B. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, and Tooks and the proposition for revision New Years and the calendar and the content of the sum the secondary of the proposition for revision New Years by M. B. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, and Tooks and the proposition for revision New Years by M. B. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, and the proposition for revision New Years by M. B. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, of Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, and Tooks, England. Air. Cotsworth, and the complex of the fill of the proposition for revision New Years and Tooks at present, and the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sampling of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the sample of the fill of the proposition of the

hetween the Organ and Franklin mountains, where the government has reserved section 24, temporarily, for that

purpose.

And it rests with the chambers of commerce of Las Cruces and El Paso whether they will sleep on and allow this institution to go from them, as it will not go to any place where it is not wanted.

not wanted.

I have given much of my time in the last few years in the interests of this locality and, unless my efforts are seconded, and that promptly, I shall certainly be compelled to turn to the north of New Mexico or in Colorado, where such a home is wanted. I intend to return to Las Cruces and El Paso in a few days and then visit my children on the Pecos, and trust that some expression will be given at once on this important subject.

this important subject.

Eli Newsom.

Commander of Phil Sheridan Post. No.
17, Dept. N. M., G. A. H., and Member of Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce.

MAN FALLS PROM TRAIN AT BIG SPRINGS; KILLED Blg Spring, Texas, Feb. 28.— T. Cheguard, a Frenchman and a stranger here, fell from a moving train in the T. & P. yards today and was killed.



Constant reader, Bunker Hill, Ind .-Th' McNamara boys do not smoke cigarettes. Ther wur a vaudeville show at Melodeon Hall last night an' th' business wur so bad th' magician used turnips instead o' eggs.

Get a Transfer If you are on the Gleomy Line,
Get a transfer.

If you're inclined to fret and pine,
Get a transfer.

Get off the track of Doubt and Gleom,
Get on the Sunshine Train, there's room. Get a transfer.

If you are on the Worry Train,
Get a transfer.
You must not stay there and complain.
Get a transfer.
The Cheerful Cars are passing through,
And there is lots of room for you,
Get a transfer.

If you are on the Grouchy Track,
Get a transfer.
Just take a happy special back,
Get a transfer.
Jump on the train and pull the rope
That lands you at the station, Hope,
Get a transfer.
—The Booster.

General land agent Frost, of the Santa Fe, and party went north today in president Ripley's car, after a trip to the Mexican capital. Three big ten wheelers hauled the excursion train west last night. Had smaller engines been used six instead of three would have been necessary.

Foreman John Hood, of the El Paso

Foreman John Hood, of the El Paro Dalry company, has received word of the death of his father from heart disease on the train east of Housian, while traveling eastward.

Dan Antibony, tinner for Tanner Bros. while at work this morning on the inside of a large water tank on the Sanford place, became overcome by fumes. It took some time for the effects to wear off.

The Y. M. C. A. Literary club held its ranging for a ball on St. Patrick's day, last night. The debate was "Resolved, That should the investigation new going on relative to the Maine disaster.

That should the investigation new go-ing on relative to the Maine disaster prove that the Maine was blown up by the Spaniards, the United States should declare wer immediately. The affirmatives wen the debate. Engine 47, of the Santa Fe, has been fixed up for the use of the White Cake and will be delivered tomorrow. This,

and will be delivered tomorrow. This, the third engine, has been much needed. There were 150 cars of material last night in the G. H. and White Oaks yards, ready for hauling up the hill. It will take two more days to clean up this accumulation. The new engines cannot get here before the middle of the month. 0000000000000000 the month

Vest Pocket Essays

half days instead of one half day as at

Many Favor the Plan.

Many Favor the Plan.

It seems that the general tendency of thought among those who are urging a revision of the calendar is favorable to a 13 month year, of four weeks each. However, there are some who would practically make a 14month year. Their proposal is to have 13 ordinary months and two half months one half month coming in mid summer and the other half month in midwinter. Still another proposition is that the

Still another proposition is that the number of months should remain the same as at present, each month to be 28 days long, and an additional week.

By George Fitch Anthor of "As Good Old Siwanh,"

system, and cause about as much trouble to their owners, as any other and of transportation terminals.

Feet were made by turning up the low-er end of the human frame, thus enabling man to stand without a prop after he has discovered the knack. They consist of a heel, an instep and five toes, most of which are perpetually insurging against the administration. A foot is gage, Small feet are generally preferred, burder to keep happy and contented with its surroundings than a girl who has just returned from college, full of higher edu-

Moreover, very few toes get along well together. They have no esprit de corps, so to speak. There is continual friction between them, and this leads to so much had feeling and so many sore spots, that many a tortured proprietor of ten belligom the merits of our present ballenas. If they are as great as those for the past, the case is even more serius, for there is no doubt that nobody gree much for them. Ask almost any ell educated and cultured person if knows the names of the famous.

One-Sentence Philosophy

One-Sentence Philosophy

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the best circles.

What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the best circles.

coat, will leave the job of fitting his feet Various names have been proposed the thirteenth month, advocated by use who would make each month make of 28 days. One has suggested with shoer to a machine in Lyun, Mass, which has never seen them and has no

interest in them whatever.
Until the invention of the bicycle, the

EET are the terminals of the human of mankind. They are not only painful. but have a sad effect upon the brain. If it had not been for a national attack of cold feet, which swept over this country more than half a century ago, the northern boundaries of the United States would now extend almost to Hudson's

Feet come in sizes varying from No. 1 on a double A last, to No. 19, standard



those who would make each month to come have each month to come between August and September. Another has suggested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come between June and July. Still others have engagested "Sol." to come used extensively for walking. Now, however, they are more or less superfinons. A great namy men leave them on their desks all day and on the mantelpiese most of the evening.

Owing to their great distance from the control heart less than as a rule, they belong to the most control heart less than as a rule, they belong to the most control heart less than as a rule, they belong to the most control heart less than an another than the manufacture of the curse of the curse of the curse of the curses of the curses of the curse of th